

JEWISH OBSERVER

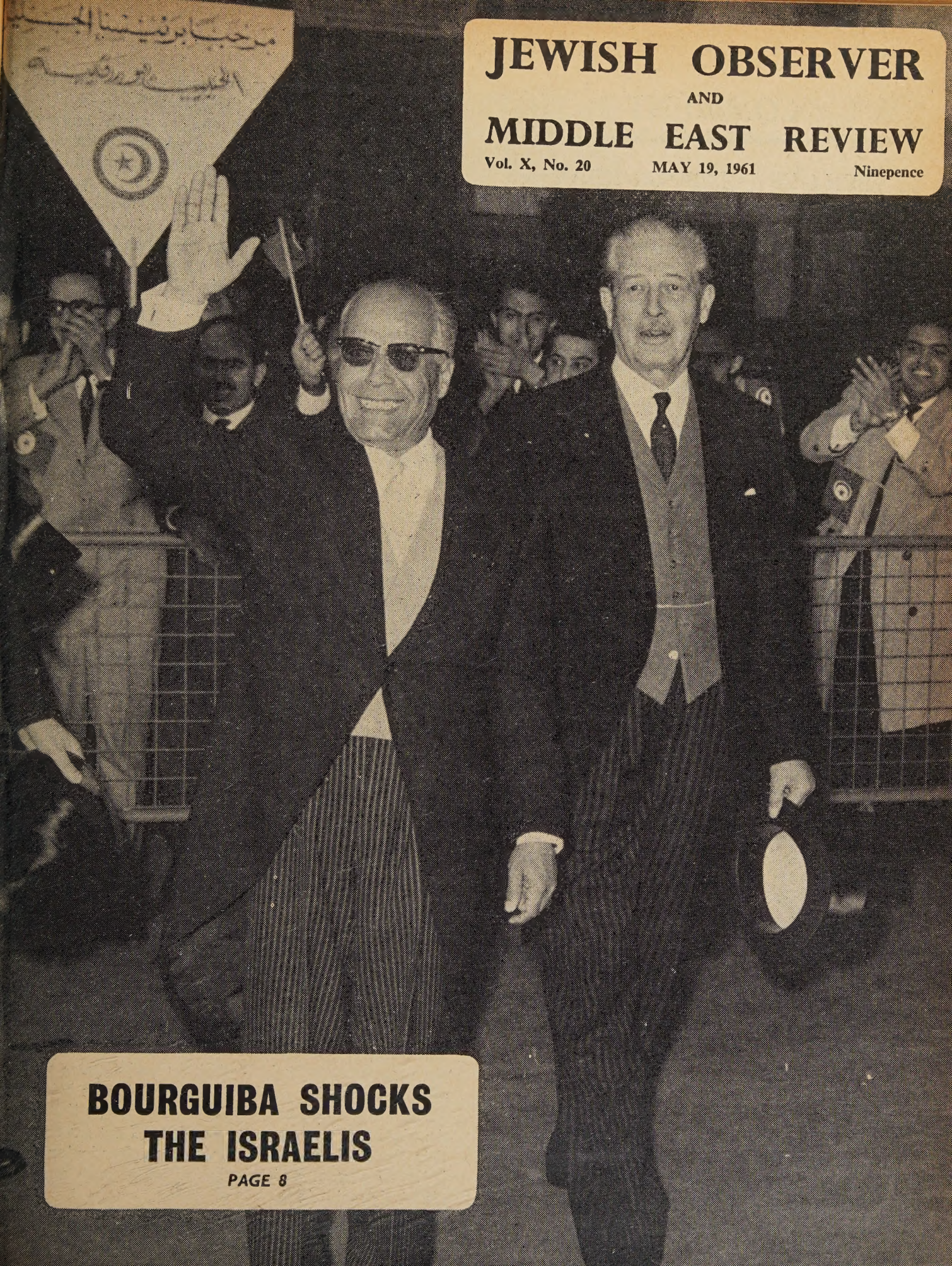
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BOURGUIBA SHOCKS THE ISRAELIS

PAGE 8

COMMENT

BEN-GURION, BOURGUIBA, AND NASSER

When Mr. Ben-Gurion leaves this weekend on his now annual voyage of discovery to the western hemisphere, he will be doing so under conditions which are very different from those which marked his journey last year. In place of Eisenhower and Macmillan, he will be talking to Kennedy and Diefenbaker; instead of a quiet and undisturbed Middle East as background to his conversations, there will be the new seething unrest and uncertainty, encouraged by a renewal of the talk of war and preparations for war. And, instead of riding on the crest of personal and party popularity, Mr. Ben-Gurion himself has only just weathered the most difficult political storm of his lifetime.

There can, in fact, no longer be any doubt that the situation in the Middle East has suddenly and rapidly worsened to a point where it can no longer be ignored. That there appears to be no reason in particular for this new turn of events, does not lessen their significance. It is a kind of crisis familiar in the Middle East, and it develops its momentum without any regard to the realities or the facts of the situation.

* * *

For the third week running, our correspondents in the Middle East report the growing crescendo in the talk of war in the Arab capitals. Plans are being discussed openly by the military on the best way of forcing Israel into taking aggressive action. The public, once more, is becoming accustomed to such terms as the "inevitability of a war" with Israel. This changed mood is also reflected in Israel. The calm of the post-Sinai period is making way for a mounting concern with the renewed Arab threat. There is no fear that the Arab countries will overrun Israel, but there is an increasing inclination to try and avoid another war, to live in peace. The proceedings at the Eichmann trial are leaving behind far too vivid memories of what the last war meant. But these recollections have no less reinforced the determination to be prepared for any eventuality, and that no Arab Eichmann should be able to finish the job which the German Eichmann had begun.

This sense of unease has been further increased by the surprising outburst in New York by the Tunisian President Bourguiba. (*It is reported on page 8*). For President Bourguiba, who has been in London this week as the guest of the British Government, has been looked upon increasingly as the most responsible of the Arab leaders. He had kept himself aloof from the irrational propaganda

of Cairo and of the Moroccans. Many of the progressive Arabs of the Maghreb and the Middle East looked to him for liberal, responsible and twentieth century leadership. His differences with President Nasser and the Arab League strengthened rather than weakened Bourguiba's position in the Arab and in the western worlds. It gave him his rating as an independent, not as a stooge.

His unexpected outburst against Israel at the United Nations in New York has now rather jeopardised his position, not only in the western world, but also at home. For both western statesmen and his own people will ask themselves what is the importance of Bourguiba if he abandons the policies of moderation and progress in favour of a Tunisian version of Nasserism. If there is no more a major difference between Bourguiba and Nasser, then Bourguiba may find that he has weakened his own position at home beyond hope of repair. And he will have lost his friends abroad when he will need them most.

* * *

For events are moving so fast now, that we may very soon face an entirely different situation in the Middle East from the one to which we have become accustomed during the last two years. President Nasser's renewed belligerence and diplomacy aimed at Israel might now easily achieve precisely what he wanted to avert: an American initiative to bring about a Middle East settlement. Only a week or so ago, our correspondent reported that the Americans felt that the Middle East could safely be left for another year or more. But with every new move from Cairo, this becomes less true.

There is, of course, no need to panic. War is not round the corner, only talk of war. But this is just the moment when the danger of another conflagration can still be averted by timely action; and Mr. Ben-Gurion could not have timed his journey more pointedly. For one of the most important pieces in putting together a Middle East solution is for the parties involved to know what is in the minds of the outside powers most concerned in the Middle East, and of none more so than the United States.

But Canada also has an exceptionally important part to play, with its uncommitted standing in the United Nations, and its leading role in the U.N. Emergency Force on Egypt's border with Israel. Mr. Ben-Gurion's discoveries in this field on his voyage next week may be of decisive importance in shaping future Israeli policy, and his great personal influence may also contribute to the understanding both Washington and Ottawa may soon have to bring to the no longer quiescent Middle Eastern developments. It would be a great pity if President Bourguiba were now to shut himself out from participation in this new initiative through abandoning the independent stand which he has so courageously and so effectively maintained.

POLITICS

EXPLORING THE WESTERN MIND

BEN-GURION TO CROSS THE NEW FRONTIER

After many months of careful preparations (the JEWISH OBSERVER reported them on January 13) Israel's Premier Ben-Gurion sets out again this weekend to renew contact with the new world. He is to be the guest of the Canadian Government on May 24 and 25.

The meeting with President Kennedy is expected to take place on May 29, after Ben-Gurion has completed his official talks with Canada's Premier John Diefenbaker. In Ottawa, the Israel Premier will also have discussions with the leader of the opposition, Lester Pearson, whom many consider as a possible successor to the U.N. Secretary General when he leaves his post.

Both Diefenbaker and Pearson are known to favour a more active U.N. role in the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Israel Premier will have an early opportunity to find out how President Kennedy reacted to their opinions.

First-hand news wanted: There is a strong feeling that the talks in Ottawa, and especially in Washington, will be very different from those Ben-Gurion had last year with Eisenhower and Herter, in the midst of American election year uncertainties.

This time both Kennedy and Diefenbaker will be as anxious to hear at first-hand from Ben-Gurion how he sees the future development of Israel in the Middle East, as Ben-Gurion will be to



RUSK AND MENON
What kind of frontier in Persia?

get a picture of the New Frontier concept of the Middle East.

Last time, the exchanges were largely in generalities; this time they are expected to be more detailed, and to pay particular attention to prospects at the next U.N. Assembly.

End of May most likely date: In view of the probable meeting between Kennedy and Krushchev, Kennedy's meeting with Ben-Gurion may be advanced, but May 29 remains the most likely date. Ben-Gurion is accompanied by the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Teddy Kollek, by Chaim Yahil, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and by his personal and military secretaries Itzhak Navon and Chaim Ben-David.

PERSIA IN FERMENT

HOW FAR CAN AMINI GO?

from a correspondent

Teheran:

Can Ali Amini, the new Prime Minister of Persia, still save the Shah? Established in office with unprecedented powers, and a free hand in their use, Amini has promised to eradicate corruption, bribery and treachery and to turn Persia into a socially and economically progressive state.

As a first step, he has arrested a group of senior generals and hundreds of senior civil servants. New municipal officials have been appointed and a vast purge of the administrative apparatus is under way. But even were he to cleanse the Persian body of the corrupt canker

which has been eating into its vitals for years, he would still have to face the problem of near bankruptcy threatening Persia.

The Shah's own position is still in danger. He dismissed the Cabinet and dissolved parliament only when it seemed that the masses were about to rise. Tempers among the teachers were already at boiling point following the killing of one of their leaders during a strike demonstration and their pupils, freed from all restraints, threatened to go on the rampage.

Lesson of Cuba: Externally, too, there were growing pressures, not least from the United States which, hard bitten in Cuba, demanded that the Shah act to clean up the country before the communists set about the task for him. As an indication of their concern, the Americans showed a disinclination to discuss financial aid, especially when it was certain that most of it would go into the pockets of ministers and officials.

From Russia on Persia's northern border came other threatening noises, though perhaps it was Mr. Krushchev's quiet assurance that he had only to wait for the Persian plum to drop ripely into his lap that stirred the Shah into reluctant action.

In Amini he has called on perhaps the best man available for the job, a former minister (he negotiated the oil consortium agreement with the west) and previously an Ambassador to the U.S., he had the confidence of leading western statesmen and might be the best bet to secure a new loan from the Americans. But he was also the author of a recent pamphlet criticising the economic foundations of Persia and a vocal advocate of reform.

Striker into Minister: He was one of the very few Persian leaders who could produce a clean record and perhaps the only man who could tackle the job with any hope of success. His reply to the Shah's appeal was to demand a free hand—and he got it. One of his first acts was to insist that the Shah go ahead with his plan for paying a ten-day visit to Norway which starts at the end of this week.

His next, the only surprise move so far, was to appoint the leader of the striking teachers as Minister of Education, which did have the positive effect of re-opening the schools and getting both strikers and pupils off the streets. But now he must fight a lone battle, using only whatever power he can squeeze from the Shah's authority.

Every general and every official dismissed is another addition to the ranks of the Shah's enemies, and already he is

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Cover: Premier Macmillan greets Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba on his arrival in London.

Photo Reuter-P.A.

being goaded by the extreme left to take his anti-corruption drive into the heart of the Shah's family. Even independent newspapers, such as the leading daily *Etteld'at*, have taken up the cry.

Open house for troublemakers: "A great reformer himself," commented *Etteld'at*, "the Shah must agree with the need for not allowing even the closest members of the royal family to engage in illegal dealings. They must be called to trial like ordinary citizens in the event of any violation of the rules."

Having opened the sluice gates so far, can Amini afford to close them in the face of pressures such as these, and once the tide is under way, what guarantee is there that it will not carry with it the Shah himself?

With the whole machinery of government in flux, the army leadership either under arrest or suspicion and the extent of Amini's following unestablished, there is something of an open house for the troublemakers.

"Inevitable": Moscow has, so far, moved cautiously but the communist radio network which calls itself the "National Voice of Iran" has been much less circumspect. "The day for national revolution has come," it proclaimed at the weekend. The people should not be misled by the Shah's attempt to forestall the inevitable.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE LIMITED

The 33rd ordinary annual general meeting of Frederick Lawrence Limited was held on May 17 in London.

Mr. Frederick Lawrence, O.B.E., J.P., L.C.C. (Chairman and Managing Director) presided and, in the course of his speech, said:

The Profit on Trading amounted to £138,233, and there is a Net Profit of £102,174, compared with £94,356. A final Dividend of 20 per cent, is recommended on the Increased Ordinary Shares, making 30 per cent (less Tax) for the year on the original Shares and 20 per cent on those allotted on the occasion of the Rights Issue on 22nd November.

The third and final stage of the rebuilding of the Bristol Store of B. Maggs & Co. has been finished, and the Sheriff of Bristol officially opened the completed building on January 18th. This was immediately successful in bringing in additional trade. It is a splendid building, and its great attraction should be well reflected in the current year's results.

The subsidiary Company, Maggs Furniture Industries Ltd., report another successful year. I am happy to record a further increase in trading for the first quarter of the current year.

With the additional Capital now available and with the new Bristol Store completed, we look forward to further expansion.

The sound trading policy which has served the Company so well in the past has again proved satisfactory. The bulk of our business continues to be cash trading, excellent values being provided as a result of keen buying.

We have enjoyed success at the "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition for many years, but I am pleased to say that this year orders taken constituted a record.

The report was adopted.

JUSTICE

SHOULD BECHER BE ACCEPTED?

NAZI TESTIMONY CALLED FOR BY PROSECUTION

This week's proceedings at the Eichmann trial have brought into focus one of the major problems of the prosecution which has yet to be explored in depth. It is a political rather than a legal problem and contains not a few traps for the unwary. Simply put, it is the question of the reliance to be placed on using the testimony of one Nazi against another Nazi.

It will emerge more clearly when the prosecution comes to the still politically explosive issue of the "trucks for blood" deal propounded to Joel Brand. On Tuesday, the prosecution sought permission to submit two affidavits made by former S.S. colonel Kurt Becher, now a merchant in West Germany, who was Himmler's negotiator in the suggested deal.

The affidavits, according to assistant prosecutor Gabriel Bach, were made at Nuremberg in 1945. Becher, he told the court, had acted as Himmler's plenipotentiary in negotiations with Jewish institutions in Budapest in 1944 for exit permits to be granted to Jews in exchange for money and goods. The prosecution would show that "Eichmann was against this proposal from its inception and was glad that it failed."

Ribbentrop "sorry": He alleged that Becher had complained to Himmler about Eichmann's attitude and the S.S. chief summoned Eichmann and criticised him in front of Becher. "This chapter is very interesting for proving in what direction the accused applied his initiative and authority," commented Bach.

The prosecution, he added, would ask the court to take seriously Becher's claim that he was interested in having this transaction of "life in exchange for goods" succeed, and in stopping the deportations.

Earlier, the court had heard testimony from Justice Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who presided over the Einsatzgruppen trial in Nuremberg. Musmanno personally interviewed many of the Nazi leaders and their comments on Eichmann were part of the prosecution's case. Among those Musmanno quoted were:



EXPLOSIVE PROSPECTS
Joel Brand arrives at the Court House

Goering—"he said the persons most responsible (for the programme of Jewish annihilation) were Hitler, Bormann, Goebbels, Himmler, Heydrich and Eichmann."

Von Ribbentrop—"He was sorry that Hitler had placed so much authority in the hands of Eichmann and his extermination programme."

Schellenberg—"He said that Eichmann was subordinate only to Heydrich. After Heydrich was killed in June, 1942, and until Kaltenbrunner was appointed in January 1943, Eichmann ran the department completely on his own. After Kaltenbrunner took over he was reluctant to limit Eichmann's authority. They were boyhood friends from Linz."

Scapegoat? Defence counsel Dr. Servatius, who put Musmanno through the most severe cross-examination yet seen in this trial, pointed out that everyone of the persons named by the judge had tried to shift the responsibility to Eichmann. Could they not have chosen him as their scapegoat?

Musmanno, however, stressed that the question of Eichmann came up only incidentally in his conversations with the Nazi leaders. He was questioning them about the death of Hitler and anything they said about Eichmann they more or less volunteered on their own account.

The question of testimony from former Nazis will also come up again when the court receives statements to be given in Germany by former associates of Eichmann. They will appear before German judges in the presence of an Israeli barrister.

MIDDLE EAST

MORE ARAB WAR PREPARATIONS

ARMY CHIEFS ENDORSE JOINT COMMAND PLAN

from our special Middle East correspondent, Robert Gee

Arab military chiefs have accepted the first recommendation from the Expert Commission on Palestine, which is co-ordinating political, military and economic operations against Israel.

At their five-day conference in Cairo last month, representatives of the general staffs of six Arab armies, comprising the "Consultative Military Commission of the Arab League," agreed unanimously that it was necessary to reactivate the Arab Collective Security Pact and that the best way of achieving this was by re-establishing the Joint Arab Command.

Their reports and recommendation have now been submitted to the commanders-in-chief of the six armies (U.A.R., Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Yemen) and will in turn be passed to the political leaders of the six for action.

Nasser-Hussein meeting: Taking its cue from the enthusiasm displayed at the Cairo meeting, the recently reinforced and reinvigorated military secretariat of the Arab League has already begun the process of summoning the Arab Defence Council, with which the final decision will rest. The Council is composed of the Arab defence and foreign ministers.

A number of provisional dates have been proposed for a Council session—all of them in June—which would enable the ministers to prepare for the meeting and to consult with their military advisers.

At the same time, the idea of a meeting of Arab heads of state is being pressed forward. As a first step, it is expected that President Nasser and King Hussein will confer together. This is now imminent. Had it not been for last-minute technical hitches, first in Amman and then in Cairo, this meeting would have taken place while Nasser was in Syria.

Amer's new appointment: Of all the Arab League states, only Tunisia refused to send representatives to the meeting of the Consultative Military Commission. The gathering was presided over by General Ali Amer, Chief of Staff of the U.A.R. Armed Forces, who was named Assistant Secretary General of the Arab League for Military Affairs just prior to the opening of the conference.

In addition to the full delegates, there

were also "observers" from the general staffs of the Sudan, Morocco and Libya. Agenda items, apart from the reactivation of the Collective Security Pact, included:

- ¶ Israeli efforts to produce the atom bomb;
- ¶ Israel's plan for diversion of the waters of the Jordan;
- ¶ Strategic aspects and requirements of Arab defence against Israel;
- ¶ Strategic conditions and military potential required for an offensive action against Israel;
- ¶ Technical aspects of staging a display of Arab armed strength in the Old City of Jerusalem.

No plan of action: While the Joint Arab Command decision is, so far, the only one to have become known to a small circle of people, there is support for reports that the military representatives were in general agreement on what needs to be done to confront Israel both defensively and offensively.

In the three weeks since the military meeting in Cairo, some sections of the Arab press have suggested that Arab armed action against Israel is immediately in prospect. This kind of talk has been especially to the fore in the Jordan press. However, the evidence is quite to the contrary.

As the Arab military representatives



YEMEN'S ARMY CHIEF AT CAIRO TALKS
A lot of spadework to do

showed themselves to be quite aware, there can be no co-ordinated action against Israel without detailed and absolute agreement between the governments concerned. On the other hand, such agreement is impossible of achievement without a clear and detailed plan of action, at least in draft form—and there is no trace that any such agreement exists.

Essential prerequisite: This will be the first task of the Joint Arab Command which will have to work from existing documents, mostly those prepared by the U.A.R. and Iraqi commands. But the Joint Command itself cannot come into existence until approval is given by the

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Defence Council. It is thus clear that a lot of spadework has still to be done before the Arab armies can be committed to a general line of action.

It is also clear, however, that the military chiefs are convinced that joint action is an essential prerequisite for eventual success. They are responsible for the current conditioning of the masses to expect and accept direct military operations against Israel. The phrases "Israel's atom bomb," "diversion of the Jordan" and "Palestine" are being employed by military commentators in the press with an almost careless abandon.

So, too, is the notion that there can be no settlement of the "Palestine problem" other than by force. An editorial comment in the Jordan Old City daily *Falastin* on April 28 provides a noteworthy illustration of this theme:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs (*in an interview with the German Press Agency*) said that there were only two possible solutions of the Palestine question: one based on right and justice and the other on force.

"This is something on which no one would disagree with the Foreign Minister. Nor would anyone differ on the need to base a solution on right and justice, if possible.

"However, it has been proved that the U.N. is unequal to the task of solving the problem, as was stated by the Foreign Minister in another part of his declaration; it has been proved that the great powers do not recognise right and logic in their approach to this problem, as we have seen in these years since the disaster occurred;

"It has been proved that small states are frequently not free agents, as became evident from their voting



ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL HASSOUNA (LEFT) WITH BERLIN'S MAYOR BRANDT
New jillip to propaganda activities in Germany—next on the list, Britain

on the rights of the refugees in the General Assembly.

"So there remains no other way but force.

"We believe that, in the end, force will impose on Palestine the solution we desire, a solution based on right and justice. But to have that force means preparation, and this is what we must do here in Jordan and what every Arab state must do now that we have found our way."

Russian fly: For some of those who share this view, and more particularly for the U.A.R. and Iraq, there is, however, one rather large and ugly fly in the ointment: the Soviet Union, which has shown a growing reluctance, in common with its east European partners, to maintain the pace of arms supplies to the Middle East.

This would explain the surprising report last week that General Kassem has sent a military mission to India in an urgent bid to purchase ammunition which is not obtainable elsewhere. Middle East press reports say the Iraqis want to place an order worth more than £1 million. There were reports, too, that the U.A.R. was seeking to purchase "certain types of arms" from India (but there has been no official confirmation from New Delhi).

These may well be very tenuous straws in the wind, a timely reminder from the Russians that the Arab military chiefs are not the free agents they would like to imagine. At the same time, it would be foolish to forget that, as quickly as

they can halt arms shipments, so, too, can they resume them. If, at any given time in the future, it suits the Russians to have an armed clash in the Middle East, the arms and ammunition will be available. But, of course, the converse is equally true.

HUSSEIN WRITES AGAIN

"TIME WON'T SOLVE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM"

from a special correspondent

King Hussein has been courteously rapped over the knuckles by President Nasser, but arrangements for their early meeting are going ahead. There is nothing to support an American view that Cairo is not taking the proposed meeting seriously.

Nasser's scarcely disguised reprimand was contained in a second published letter to Hussein. It was one that the U.A.R. President had not expected to write. After their first exchange of correspondence at the end of March (*see J.O., April 7*), Nasser left further contacts in the hands of his officials.

But then came a second letter from Hussein, in the form of a commentary on Nasser's earlier epistle. He had noted Nasser's remarks on the Palestine problem. This was one that the Arabs of his country, both Palestinian and Jordanian, had lived with ever since 1948, he pointed out. And it had been Jordan's responsibility to defend by far the longest armis-

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tice line between the Arab and the Jew.

Core of the problem : The danger posed to the Arabs by the existence of Zionism on the soil of Palestine required the co-ordination of all Arab forces in the political, military and other fields. "We believe that we can never pass the danger-mark safely without this co-ordination."

Hussein reminded Nasser of his disagreement with another Arab head of state who had maintained at a meeting of Arab leaders in Cairo that time alone would solve the Palestine problem. "I said then, and I still believe, that time can never solve the problem unless we exploit it well for the mobilisation of our forces, the organisation of our actions and the co-ordination of our efforts both in the Arab and in the international fields. I may be wrong and the other brother who advanced that view may be right. But this is my modest and sincere view and opinion."

But Hussein had the feeling that sometimes the Arabs only looked at the problem superficially, finding nothing to talk about other than the position or condition in which the Arab people of Palestine ought to be. But this was to ignore the core of the problem, "the presence of Zionism in the heart of the Arab world. This makes it necessary for us to mobilise our forces collectively."

Danger from communism : The Jordanian view, he said, was that to leave the task to the Palestinians alone, without providing for "other separate formations," involved "great dangers the consequences of which we cannot trust as long as the problem has not been solved in a just and honourable manner."

The Arabs had to work to win friends and supporters for their Palestine policy and to strengthen their relations with all states and peoples, "provided that this does not detract from our freedom or dignity, or subject us to bargaining." Observing his pledge to speak frankly, Hussein stressed that in his belief this danger to freedom came more from the communist camp than from the west.

"Because of this, we here make no peace with communism, whether as a dogma or as a principle, and we try to differentiate between the real presence of the imperialist danger in any international problem and the propaganda disseminated for the benefit of any particular side."

Read, and filed : Finally, the king stressed his desire to meet the U.A.R. President.

The Hussein letter was dated April 2. It was received in Cairo the following day. Nasser read it, then filed it. Five weeks later, at the beginning of last week, an anxious message arrived in Cairo from



MOSCOW UNIVERSITY RECTOR PETROVSKI ENTERTAINS U.A.R. SPEAKER SADAT
Where Nasser and the King still differ—which imperialism is the bigger threat?

Hussein. When could he have a reply?

Nasser sent one off immediately. His delay in replying, he explained, was due to his belief that the "circle was completed" with their previous exchange of correspondence. He did not want them to continue writing each other letters lest it appear they were engaging in "a competition of views and attitudes, a matter which, I feel, lessens the positive, constructive benefit of these letters." As far as he was concerned, there was no need to maintain this discussion.

No laggard : However, there were one or two points he wanted to make. First, he believed every Arab country had the right to continue with its policy "to the extent suited to its circumstances." He did not believe that the policies of all

Arab governments could be similar or even alike, due to the "differences in the capacities" of each of these governments. This need not prevent either their solidarity or Arab unity.

He wished Hussein success in achieving his aspirations for the people of Jordan and welcomed the prospect of their meeting which "would serve the nation which we believe it is an honour to work for and in whose glorious future we have faith." On the issue of communism, there was not a word.

Few Arabs were surprised that Hussein should have addressed a second letter to Nasser. The U.A.R. President in his first communication had made much of his government's plans for solving the Palestine problem. It was only to be ex-

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IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK—
BOURGUIBA WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Before the smile faded

pected that Hussein would demonstrate that he was no laggard in this respect. But why Hussein's urgent request for a reply from Nasser?

Upper hand: The two most reasonable suggestions are that Hussein could not publish his letter advocating a meeting between them without having Nasser's affirmative reply to go with it; and that, faced with internal and external criticisms of his forthcoming marriage to an English girl, he needed a "reference" from the U.A.R. President to show that nothing had changed between them.

He now has both of these—but the tenor of Nasser's reply makes clear who has the upper hand. Nor, in their forthcoming meeting, is there any reason for Hussein to suppose that he will be allowed to forget it.

"WAR WITH ISRAEL INEVITABLE"

NASSER'S ASSOCIATE URGES BATTLE PLAN

Something of what King Hussein had to say in his second letter to President Nasser has been seized upon for his own, and garishly embroidered, by Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of the Cairo newspaper *al-Ahram* and a close associate of President Nasser.

The time has come, said Heikal writing in his newspaper last Friday, "for our view of Israel to be determined in accordance with a clear working plan so that our delayed and inevitable war with it may have one single result: the defeat

of Israel and whatever it represents on our soil.

"The time has come for our view of Israel to be determined. The time has come for this view to be freed from the defects of weakness and despair which, in fact, have constituted a natural setback to the conditions of Arab entity and its positive potentialities. We must open our eyes to a new, clear and capable outlook."

Kassem's medals: Mourning for Palestine, said Heikal, would not recover it. Two years ago, he recalled, General Kassem had struck medals to be presented to his victorious army as it advanced into Palestine and after its victory, but these medals still lay in his drawer.

But the U.A.R.'s views of Israel were not those of tears or dreams. "It is our duty to realise, with enlightened determination, that the battle of the Arabs' fate will itself determine the fate of Israel." He believed, said Heikal, that war with Israel was "inevitable".

"But Israel will be the attacker. It will not wait long as we try to build the strong army to act as a shield to protect the building of a potential Arab strength. How can it remain quiet while this potential Arab power is growing every day and is becoming greater behind the protecting shield? If Israel remains quiet, it is finished for good."

Five years, at most: The armed battle, he declared, "is the final stage in every international dispute. But previous developments have paved the way for the results of this battle. Every day we become stronger. Every new factory is a shot in the real war between us and Israel. In fact, this battle is in progress, without any whistling bullet and without any bloodshed. . . . Israel will not remain quiet until the battle for potential Arab strength is concluded."

Israel could not afford to remain quiet, but would try to strike a desperate blow before it was too late, Heikal predicted. He could not say when this blow would come. It depended on the speed of the Arabs in building up their strength and the speed with which imperialism was defeated.

If Israel could not overtake this certainty, "it will then have no chance. Therefore, I do not think we will have to wait long for the desperate blow from Israel. Three, four, five years or perhaps less—but I do not think that the blow will come any later than that."

Not merely a state: Whichever front Israel chose to deliver this blow, the responsibility for defence lay first and foremost on the U.A.R. "The U.A.R. is not merely a state; it is the centre of

everything the Arab nation has so far achieved and of what it seeks to achieve in the future. . . ."

BOURGUIBA ADDS HIS MITE

PREDICTS COMING ARMED STRUGGLE

from our own correspondent

New York :

Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba, who stands aloof from most Arab leaders on major issues of policy, has found himself at one with them in predicting a coming conflict between Arab and Jew. He did so last Friday in the course of a luncheon given in his honour by the U.N. Correspondents' Association.

Bourguiba had been asked whether the principle of direct negotiation for the solution of African problems, advocated in his joint statement with President Kennedy, should also be applied to the Palestine problem. His reply was that until Israel showed herself disposed to abide by U.N. decisions there could be no talk of such negotiations.

In Palestine, he said, there was a new type of colonial problem—the supplanting of one people by another. "The people of Palestine now find themselves in the same position that the Jews found themselves in during the war. It is the Arabs who are now sitting in concentration camps."

Blames "Central European Jews": Israel, he charged, had invoked the right of conquest. It said, "Here we are, and here we stay." This problem could not be solved by negotiating details. "So long as there is no agreement on fundamentals by the Jews who have come from Central Europe, the existence of Israel is in doubt. The whole matter will keep on festering in the Middle East."

Because stability was lacking in the Middle East, he asserted, the lack of equilibrium would continue. All the frustrations of the refugees, all the difficulties of the region, including the ease with which communism had penetrated, all these were the result of this trouble in the Middle East.

"If no solution can be found by the powers, and quickly, there will be new wars around Palestine. Perhaps not today or tomorrow or even next year or ten years hence, there will again be an armed struggle in the Middle East. For one hundred and thirty years France thought she had French Algeria, but this only led to war and bloodshed." So, he predicted, would Israel face a similar fate.

[see Comment, page two]

IN THE NEWS

EXPLOITING THE ARAB REFUGEES

THE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES have been even more unlucky in their friends than in their opponents, and, as a result, they are the only refugee group in the modern world whose prospects for the future have grown worse with the years, rather than better. In China, in India, in Germany, in Pakistan, in Greece and in Turkey, and in Israel, millions and millions of refugees have been rehabilitated and resettled away from their old homes; and they lead normal lives as part of the community in which they live. In our time there have been two major exceptions to this trend: the six million Jews who lost their lives because they had nowhere to go during the last war, and the Palestine Arab refugees who have rejected the solution of resettlement.

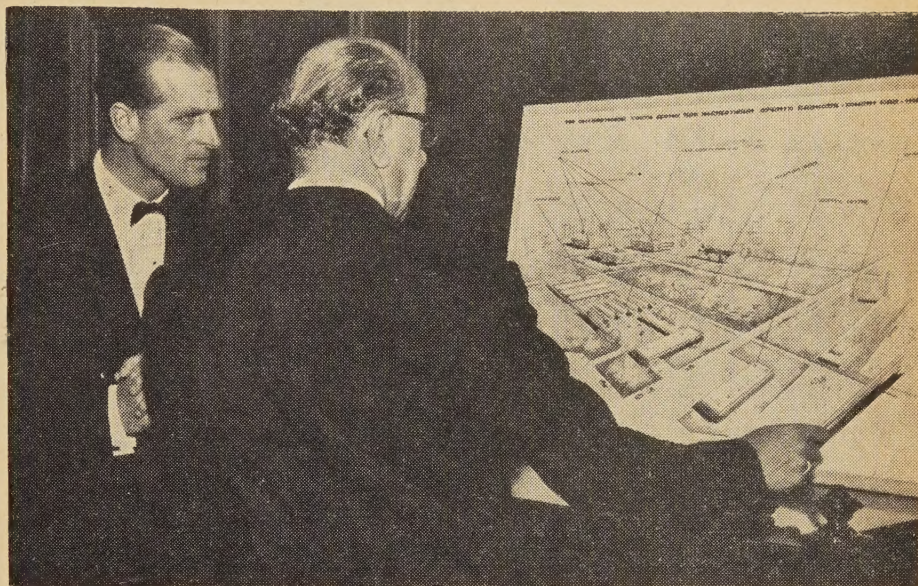
We can do nothing more about those six million Jews; but what about the Palestinian refugees? Why have they remained in camps, or living as refugees in the so-called "host" Arab countries? The answer, which we were given once more this week, was that the Israelis, who had driven them out, would not let them return. I was, in truth, rather shocked that so careful an editor and reporter as Richard Dimbleby should have allowed Ludovic Kennedy to present such a garbled picture of the Arab refugee situation on last Monday's *Panorama*. I am not complaining about his opinions, but about his facts. His figures and facts were absurdly false and the result was one more distortion that will make the solution all the more difficult.

EVADING A PAINFUL INVESTIGATION

But at least with *Panorama* one felt it was just carelessness and inadequate knowledge of the subject that led Kennedy into the traps that had been almost visibly set for him. I cannot say the same for Erskine Childers' revelations in last Friday's *Spectator*. His topic also was the fate of the refugees.

Childers concentrated his attention on why the Arabs had left Palestine, not on why they have been unable to return. For that way you escape the painful investigation of the Arab refugee policy. Unfortunately, like Kennedy, he seems to have fallen foul of most of the facts. Those which he quotes he has got muddled, he has got the dates wrong, and the issues confused.

Childers returns again to the argument



APPROVAL FROM A ROYAL EXPERT

With Pierre Gildesgame, the Duke of Edinburgh examines plans for an international youth centre to be built in Israel shown at a dinner in London last week

that the Israelis drove out the Arabs against their will. I don't know how to describe this argument adequately, since Childers knows as well as I do what are the real facts of the case. Some 250,000 refugees left Palestine during the first three months of 1948, after the Arab leaders had announced that they would not accept the partition solution. Almost all of them left from predominantly Arab towns, and at a time when the Arabs appeared to be on top. In Haifa, we know what happened, and Childers presumably accepts my evidence, since he quotes freely from *Both Sides of the Hill*. What was the answer of the Arab leaders to Shabetai Levy when he pleaded with them to stay in Haifa and to live in peace with their Jewish neighbours? Childers omits this part of the story.

HIS GRACE FORGOT

After they had contacted the Arab leaders "for advice," the Christian Arab leaders returned to the conference table and announced that they would not sign any armistice with the Jews. Instead, they requested permission for the Arab population to leave the city, for they would not live a single day under Jewish rule. "We do not recognise you and we shall return when you are no longer here," the Arab statement concluded. And the Arab population left. Much the same happened in Jaffa, where, before the Hagana occupied the city, most of the population had left.

Childers quotes Archbishop Hakim of Galilee in support of his argument. His Grace assured Childers that the Arabs fled in panic and through forcible eviction. In fact, the Archbishop played a leading part in evacuating Arab children to Damascus and Beirut as early as February and March 1948, and they were later joined by their parents. There was no "terror" then and the Arabs looked to all the world—and to Hakim—like winning. Why, then, did he organise the evacuation? Perhaps Childers will ask for an answer on this one from his Grace. But let me ask Childers just one question: he says that there is no hope of resettling the 135,000 refugee families among the fifty million Arabs among whom they live now. I don't believe this, even though the UNRWA Director has said it. But what makes Childers—and Davis, for that matter—believe that Israel with a population of two million could effectively absorb a substantial number of these refugees?

Nor is that all. Once one gets away from the Childers dream world and deals with hard facts, like those in Ramati's article on refugee property, what remains? The threats which are voiced and reported on pages 5-8 are but one example. If Childers wants the Israelis to commit national suicide, then let him say so and give his reasons, but don't weep crocodile tears for the refugees, when all you do is encourage them in a course of action that can lead them only to war and still greater suffering and frustration.

U.S.A.

HAHAM ACCEPTS CALL TO NEW YORK

SEPHARDI LEADER GOING TO SHEARIT ISRAEL

from our own correspondent

New York :

Congregation Shearit Israel, a New York landmark, has a dual distinction—a great historical tradition and a reputation for inducing the cream of the Sephardic rabbinate from outside this country to take its pulpit.

Now it is congratulating itself for pulling off perhaps its biggest coup ever—the acceptance of a “call” by Dr. Solomon Gaon, the Haham of the Sephardi community of the United Kingdom. Dr. Gaon's decision to take the pulpit at the Shearit Israel has delighted Sephardim throughout the U.S.

They await his coming not only for the lustre which he will add to their public ceremonials and representation, but also for the experience he will be able to bring to the task of welding together the far-flung Sephardi communities. Many leaders of the community are hopeful, too, that he will give a thought to the preparation of a prayer book with an Eng-



DR. SOLOMON GAON
To pastures new

lish translation, a task to which no one in the Sephardi community has yet, surprisingly, applied himself.

Scrolls from Iraq : One of Dr. Gaon's first engagements will be to officiate at the dedication of a synagogue for the only Sephardi community in the State of New Jersey, in the suburbs of New Brunswick. The community's 140 families include descendants of Jews from Salonica and Iraq—and also include a number of Ashkenazim, as does Shearit Israel itself and most other U.S. Sephardi congregations.

Through its connections with the Haham, the New Jersey synagogue has been able to acquire six Scrolls of the Law which fellow Sephardim managed to remove safely from a synagogue in Iraq. The cost to the congregation was only £20 per scroll, something of a bargain considering their history and the risks taken in their removal.

JEWES INVOLVED IN CHURCH-STATE ISSUE

Dr. Gaon will not be long in the U.S. before he finds himself embroiled in one of the political issues which, from time to time, engage the attention of the Jewish religious and lay leadership. The burning question at this moment, and for some little time to come, involves the question of using government funds to support religious schools.

Major Jewish and non-Jewish civil liberties' organisations hold that to accept such funds is to acquiesce in a mighty breach of the concept that Church and State are separate. However, there have been indications that some orthodox

Jewish leaders might be going along with the predominantly Catholic willingness to accept such funds for their religious schools and Jewish leaders on both sides thought it about time to thrash the matter out in detail.

At a meeting last week of the American Association for Jewish Education, Leo Pfeffer, an American Jewish Congress legal expert and one of the country's best informed specialists on the Church-State issue, bluntly told the groups that any whittling down of the principle of separation of Church and State indicated a “willingness to barter the freedom of Jewish education for the fleshpots of Federal funds.”

“With the exception of the Catholic Church,” Dr. Pfeffer continued, “every major force of American democratic and liberal thinking opposes government financing of parochial schools. Until now the Jewish community has been joined to this mainspring of American liberalism through an identity of viewpoint and action. Should we change our position on Federal aid we will alienate ourselves from those forces which have always been friendly and sympathetic to our aspirations.”

Outworn clichés : Pfeffer was convinced that government grants would inevitably involve some government control and regulation, threatening the independence of Jewish day schools and education.

But New York education professor William W. Brickman, who is also chairman of the Commission on Education of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, said that too many Jewish community organisations “content themselves with merely repeating outworn and unexamined clichés about separation of Church and State, the nature of the American public school and the guarantees of religious freedom.” The repetition of this viewpoint led to the incorrect but understandable belief that “American Jews are against any connections between religion and education.”

Brickman said he saw some “hopeful signs”—the “breaking of the solid opposition to any form of Federal participation in the educational programme furnished by the religious schools” and “the tendency to break away from the almost exclusive identification of Judaism with Protestantism in the Church-State controversy.”

Only stage one : Too many Jews, the Orthodox leader insisted, opposed Federal aid for religious schools because “Catholics favour it,” but if such aid had any intrinsic value then Jews had to speak up for it “without regard to the position of the Catholics and the opposition of the Protestants.”

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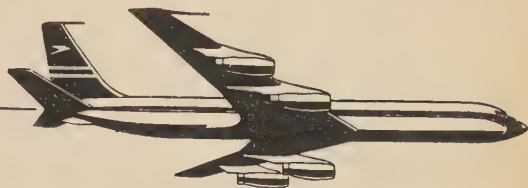
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ISRAEL

POLITICIANS BATTLE AGAINST APATHY

NO FIRE YET IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

With the election date of August 15 less than three months away, there is a highly unusual display of uninterest in matters political among the mass of Israelis.

A general hostility to the idea of holding new elections in the middle of a Knesset term is but one reason for the indifference which manifests itself in poorly attended political meetings and the absence of political argument in conversation.

The Eichmann trial remains the prime talking point, and to eavesdrop on a café confabulation is to hear such questions as whether Jews fared better when they resisted the Germans or when they accepted their fate; whether the Jews of Poland would have been spared if a Jewish State had then been in existence, and such like.

Enough to digest : Political interest has been further dulled by the onset of the country's first real *khamzin* of the season, the hot easterly wind that brings in its wake temperatures of up to 95 degrees in central Israel, parched throats, headaches and a general unwillingness to do anything, especially anything serious such as talking politics.

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TSUR TAKES THE SALUTE
Not the same as 1956

If Israelis raise their sights to consider anything over and above the Eichmann trial, it is the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister to Canada (and the possibility of his meeting President Kennedy), the unexpected anti-Israel outburst by Tunisia's President Bourguiba and the warnings from Shimon Peres and Chief of Staff Tsur of Nasser's aggressive designs.

This is as much as anyone can digest, but the politicians do not give up so easily, especially the Liberals who are trying anxiously to get as much profit as they can from the initial interest generated by their founding assembly before it completely evaporates.

Place in the coalition : While insisting that Mapai "forced" the election on them (Rosen in Jerusalem last Wednesday and Harari in Tel Aviv on Saturday) they are endeavouring to present themselves as a whole much greater than its component parts. The Liberals, said Joseph Sapir in Tel Aviv on Saturday, are the major alternative to Mapai, and the main election battle would be between them and Mapai.

In Natanya, Peretz Bernstein asserted that only a different economic policy, such as that proposed by the Liberals, could put the country on the road to self-sufficiency. Rosen was more explicit. The Liberal aim, he said, was to achieve a position in terms of Knesset Members that would make their inclusion in a governmental coalition unavoidable.

Meanwhile, the Liberals, or more

specifically the Progressive section of the Liberals, is afflicted by a *khamzin* of its own, a hot wind of discontent engendered by one of its more distinguished members, S. Zevuloni. Writing in *Ha'aretz* last week, Zevuloni pointed out that the Progressives had explained their link up with the General Zionists as being dictated by the need to infuse a new morality to clean up Israel's public life.

Different then : But, he went on, "if there is any group which has introduced the technique of dismissing well-known figures and leaders after internal strife and dissension, it is the General Zionists. . . . At the last elections, the public remembered their record and gave the verdict they deserved. They were pushed aside".

How then, he asked, could they now appear as Israel's alternative? Were those municipalities which had remained General Zionist, such as Ramat Gan, truly liberal? And what about the Progressive member of that council, who was in opposition and not in the coalition?

Progressive leaders had said they wanted the merger because they were fed up with being a small party and wanted to become a big one. But "they spoke differently when the General Zionists were advocating the granting of Knesset representation only to parties with ten or more per cent of the votes. Then the Progressives said that ideas could not be measured by size and that the party wielded an influence out of proportion to its numerical size".

"Spiritual confusion" : To safeguard democracy, said Zevuloni, it was necessary to prove that democracy existed within your own ranks. But, he alleged, things had been done within the Progressive party during the past year which could in no way be thought democratic.

He instanced the occasion, a year ago when the suggestion of merging the Progressive and General Zionist factions within the Histadrut was mooted. At that time, he recalled, Moshe Kol "went out of his way expressly to deny that there was any intention to extend the idea of the merger outside the Histadrut, and declared emphatically and specifically that there was no intention or possibility of the Progressives merging with the General Zionists. Now Kol himself is one of the prime movers in the merger. How can one take any of his statements or promises seriously?"

Zevuloni's main grouse was that the Progressives had no right to commit themselves to the merger without taking a poll of all their branches. Furthermore, he asserted, "if we had gone our own way, we would probably have attracted

wider circles of people and been held in greater esteem. It is the spiritual confusion of our leaders which has brought us to our present state of defeat".

Immigration on increase: In their election meetings over the weekend, of which there were about twenty, the Liberal leaders ignored this sniping from the wings. Their main concern was to attack Mapai in general and Ben-Gurion in particular. Mapai election meetings, of which there were several dozen, both public and private, were concerned with general topics of security, development and immigration.

Finance Minister Eshkol, speaking in Tel Aviv, outlined the plans for a new industrial centre, to be established on the mountains near the Dead Sea and to be based on utilisation of natural gas resources discovered there. He estimated that, within the next ten years, Israel's population would increase by about a million and a half and their absorption (including plans to bring the waters of the Jordan to the Negev) would cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000 million. (About 50,000 new immigrants arrived in Israel in the first four months of this year, a 50 per cent increase on the same period of last year.)

Mayor Ish-Shalom, speaking in Jerusalem, stressed the part played by Ben-Gurion in establishing the State on firm foundations and described the attempt by Left-wing parties to dictate the choice of Prime Minister to Mapai as an "absurdity."

Waiting for the right moment: Shimon Peres, who appeared on Friday in Natanya, warned his audience that the U.A.R. was now in the clutches of a "psychosis of armament," meant for use against Israel when the time came. The attack, he said, would come suddenly.

Members of the Commercial and Industrial Club of Tel Aviv received a similar warning from Chief of Staff Zvi Tsur. "The Egyptian Army of today is not the same army that faced us during the Sinai Campaign in 1956", he cautioned. Over the recent months, thousands of Egyptian officers had been trained abroad and new consignments of T54 tanks and Mig19 fighter planes had been received from Russia. The first priority in Nasser's \$4,500 million five-year plan went to strategic purposes; raising of the standard of living came only fourth.

Egypt, continued Tsur, provided the spearhead of the Arab forces. Nasser was willing to come to terms even with Hussein in order to assemble an Arab body that would be able to attack Israel. He was waiting only for the right moment and that would come when

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Nasser succeeded in establishing the strategic conditions which would enable all the Arab states together to attack Israel.

Doctrine of preparedness: The right answer to this threat, said the Chief of Staff, was the doctrine of a capable reserve army. The training and preparedness of this reserve had to be intensified. Reserve units had to be called out for training even if this at times interfered with the normal economic life of the country. The major effort had to go into the moulding of fighting units and their officers.

He could foresee no easing of the defence budget, pointing out that a fighter plane which once cost \$100,000 was today priced at about \$1 million. And equipment became obsolescent more quickly than ever.

Tsur's emphasis on the need for reserve training was timely. The Israel Army's summer manoeuvres started on Friday with the participation of regular and reserve units. They include "war games" involving all units of the armed forces.

EICHMANN — WHAT YOUNG ISRAEL THINKS

"ONLY THE TEACHER CRIED"

from Adam Lynford

Jerusalem :

No one under the age of 17 is admitted into the court where Adolf Eichmann is being tried, "because," a Ministry of Justice official explained to me, "we have decided to spare our youngsters from hearing of the Nazi atrocities committed against Jewish children."

I have spoken about the trial to fifty "spared" Israelis between the ages of 10-16. Only three of them said they were "shaken" by the atrocities which they either heard on the radio or read about in the newspapers. Only two (girls) were against Eichmann being executed.

Eleven youngsters—all girls—thought that Eichmann should be tortured to death. When I asked what they had learned from the trial, twenty replied "that Jews should not live abroad," twenty that "the Germans are a cruel nation," the remainder were "don't knows" or "don't cares."

Teacher's advice: "When our class heard Hausner's indictment over the radio, only the teacher cried," said a 14-year-old boy, "although some of us felt a bit embarrassed somehow. Our teacher told us to read *The Scourge of the Swastika* and *House of Dolls*. Reading these books didn't have a great effect on anyone in my class, I don't think, but after



EICHMANN TRIAL AUDIENCE
The weeping didn't end with Babylon

seeing the films "Kapo" and "The Nuremberg Trials" some of the children had nightmares. We were advised to see these films by our teacher."

The boy, Aharon, reads the newspaper reports of the trial regularly, as do all the children in his class. The teacher had told the class she believed Eichmann should be executed. Aharon says that all his class think Eichmann should die, 80 per cent favoured hanging, the others torture.

Rina, a thoughtful, bespectacled 13-year-old, told me that when her class listened to the trial broadcast from Beit Ha'am, "only the weaklings were shaken by the whole thing," though what made quite a few "choke with tears" was hearing Hausner speak of the "destruction" of children. What really aroused the class was hearing Eichmann declare he was "not guilty," "because we all knew he was guilty from the newspapers, and listen—if Eichmann wasn't guilty they wouldn't have put him on trial in the first place."

A little bit each day: Eichmann should not be killed, according to Rina. "That would be too easy. He should be kept here in Israel so that he can see how the State is being built up by Jewish people. That would be the hardest thing for him to bear."

Three pretty schoolgirls said that, so far, only five to six hours had been given to studying the Holocaust—but not the Eichmann trial. The prettiest, 14-year-old Dalia, told me she read newspaper reports of the case fairly regularly, "but only the parts dealing with individuals, the

rest is too complicated." "I think," she said, "Eichmann ought to be tortured. They should cut a little bit off him each day until he dies."

One of her friends—also fourteen—told me, unsmilingly, that Eichmann "should be made to die a slow, lingering death, in order to show him what it was like."

"Too much fuss": Ayala, one year older than her companions, thought Eichmann should be hanged, "and not tortured like some children want. After all we're not like the Germans. If they behave like animals, it doesn't mean to say we should." She herself "hardly ever" read newspaper reports of the trial, since she had too much homework. Her friends and parents told her "what was going on there."

Every youngster I spoke to "knew" that Eichmann was guilty. Thus the plea also "startled" 12-year-old Mica's class when they heard it over the school radio—it angered them more than anything else they had heard. How did they know Eichmann was guilty right at the beginning of the trial? Because "of the documents which Eichmann saw himself during the interrogation, what the newspapers say and what my parents told me."

Mica reads the papers often, and nothing he reads has affected him. He thinks Eichmann should hang. He said: "I think it would have been better to kill him in Argentina because this trial is making too much fuss, although I can see that would have been illegal."

Closer to the Maccabees: Another advocate of torture for Eichmann was 10-year-old Tamar. She said: "They told us about Eichmann in school, about the trial and about the Jewish children and men who were killed by the Nazis. And they said those Jews were our family, but when I asked my Daddy this, he said they weren't my family, that we belong to Israel, and that we're closer to the Maccabees. I want Eichmann to be tortured because I can't stand him—that's to say from the pictures I've seen in the newspapers."

"They sometimes tell us about the case and about the Nazi period at school," said a 15-year-old girl, "but I always go out of the classroom because the whole thing makes me sick. I mean I'm tired of it. Some of the children write essays every evening about the court proceedings. But I don't—I think it's stupid. What's the point? Children are always arguing whether Eichmann should be hanged or tortured. I don't care and I don't see how they could do either of those things. How could they touch Eichmann?—he's like a toad."

The shortest talk I had was with a

16-year-old Iraqi builder's apprentice who has already left school. "What do I think? Look, the Jewish people are --- if they don't kill Eichmann, I didn't lose any family, but after what Eichmann's done, and then not to kill him would show that we're cowards."

Doubtful: That all Israel's youngsters are interested in the Eichmann trial is without doubt. What exact effect it has on them is doubtful.

HOW MUCH COMPENSATION FOR ARAB REFUGEES?

TOTAL PROPERTY VALUE UNDER £100 MILLION

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem:

Lands and buildings abandoned by their Arab owners during the War of Independence are now to be administered by the new Land Authority set up by the Government and the Jewish National Fund.

Hitherto, several bodies have been dealing with these properties, but from official statistics it is possible to obtain a fairly accurate picture of their value. This refutes the often fantastic Arab claims in this connection.

In the three main cities, refugee property was under the administration of the Development Authority, which is part of the Ministry of Finance. The total number of buildings so administered was 8,930 in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 4,950 in Haifa, and 1,740 in Jerusalem.

Building count: The number of residential units in these buildings totalled 41,870 (19,061 in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 16,000 in Haifa, 6,809 in Jerusalem). The number of rooms reached 65,677. The average residential unit thus consisted of just over $1\frac{1}{2}$ rooms.

The total amount of rent to be collected from the above property during the fiscal year 1961-2 has been officially estimated at £5.4 million. At the official exchange rate of £5.04 to £1 (which somewhat over-values the Israel pound), this is equivalent to some £1,080,000.

Even assuming a 20:1 ratio between market value and actual income from rent—and in practice investors expect an income of at least 7 or 8 per cent rather than 5 per cent per annum—the full market value of these buildings would appear to be about £21½ million.

Calculating rents: In addition to property in the three cities, the Development Authority is administering former Arab houses in various other places, as

shown in the accompanying table.

Place	Residential	Business	Total
Lydda	3,444	612	4,056
Ramleh	3,302	656	3,958
Acre	2,320	475	2,795
Ascalon	1,343	352	1,695
Safed	1,170	380	1,550
Ness Ziona	945	229	1,174
Beersheba	536	391	927
Jezreel Valley	363	131	494
Galilee	529	209	738
Natanya	248	17	265
Petach Tikva	11	3	14
Other places	24	6	30

The total amount of rent to be collected from all the properties listed in the table during 1961-2 will be £2 million—about £400,000—net. This is on the basis of actual income during 1960-1, which totalled £1,953,000. Again assuming a 20:1 ratio between market value and rent income, we obtain an estimated market value of £8 million.

Finding 1948 value: It should be stressed again that all these estimates are on the high side, both because the 20:1 ratio is probably excessive and because

some income from key money has been included with the rents. A figure of £25 million to cover the value of rented buildings in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Jerusalem and all other urban areas of the country is probably more reasonable than the £29½ million arrived at above.

Even this does not take into account the over-valuation of the Israel pound. Nor is any allowance made for additions or improvements built since 1948, for which compensation is probably not due.

No data are available for vacant plots in urban areas. Should compensation be paid, these should probably be assessed on the basis of their 1948 value plus accrued interest, since their 1961 value is normally many times higher on account of development occurring since Israel came into existence. It should not be too difficult to arrive at a figure closely approximating the 1948 value on the basis of municipal assessments for property tax purposes from that year.

Sold to J.N.F.: As regards agricultural land, there are some additional statistics. The area of lands leased for agricultural purposes (and these include not only lands suitable for agriculture in 1948, but also certain areas which have

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since been made suitable for cultivation by Jewish investments) reached in 1961 some 1,025,000 dunams. Of these, 133,500 dunams have been leased to Arabs—80,000 dunams to Negev Beduin at the nominal rent of 5 agorot (2d) per dunam per year—and the remainder for similarly little.

The amount of rent collected from all the million dunams will be about £700,000 (£140,000) in 1961-2. This would appear to represent a market value of approximately £2½ to £3 million. Most of the land concerned (625,000 dunams) is in the central and northern Negev.

A further area of 2,774,000 dunams has been sold to the Jewish National Fund for the sum of about £94 million—or some £18½ million. Sales of urban land and buildings have also been taking place over the years (largely to the tenants). The full market price has normally been charged.

Bringing solution nearer : After making full allowance for all sales as well as for urban building plots, it is fairly safe to say that the total value of abandoned Arab property in Israel for compensation purposes probably does not exceed £100 million.

There can be no question but that Israel, given some help in the form of loans from the United States and the U.N., should be able to compensate the refugees in full on the basis of any assessment prepared by a genuinely impartial body.

Whether the Arab states would be ready to allow the refugees to accept compensation is another question. When such readiness has been expressed the solution of the problem will have been brought very much nearer.

LONDON

POALE ZION'S ACCENT ON YOUTH

ANNUAL CONFERENCE'S CALL FOR ORGANISING SECRETARY

London :

"We must rededicate ourselves to the tasks that lie ahead," declared Harold Miller, Poale Zion Chairman, at the annual conference's opening session last Sunday. He then went on to affirm the emphasis laid by Moshe Sharett on the vital role of Mapai and its sister parties in the Diaspora, and his special mention of English Young Poale Zion's immigration record.

Dr. S. A. Miller presided over the business session of the conference, where youth was again an important topic. The Young Poale Zion section of the annual report became the subject of considerable discussion.

David Harris, the new secretary, appealed for support in finding suitable premises for the movement. Emissary Abraham Tsivion expressed the youth movement's determination to maintain its excellent record in the field of emigration to Israel.

Meet within a month : When the conference came to deal with organisational matters I.C. Harris and K.C. Cohen (Leeds) strongly urged the need for an organising secretary, who would also devote time to provincial branch work. A resolution was passed, instructing the executive to meet within a month to con-

sider the making of such an appointment, and to report to the Provincial Council on progress within six months.

At the afternoon session, over which Cecil Davies, Provincial Vice-Chairman, presided, Dr. S. Levenberg moved a resolution calling for direct negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbours. "The major problem of the Arab refugees must be seen in clear perspective," said Levenberg.

The refugee problem was not peculiar to the Arabs. After the partition of India there had been ten million refugees, and, after the division of Germany into east and west, several million, but the world heard very little of them. They, like the hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees from the Arab countries, had been properly integrated into the life of their new countries.

More public relations work : Turning to the question of the arms supplies Israel was receiving from France, Levenberg compared the situation with that in neutral countries like India and Switzerland, which also received arms from France.

In the discussion that ensued, P. S. Gourgey, Hon. Secretary, referred to the attempts at the recent Casablanca and Cairo conferences to prejudice Israel's relations with African countries. He called for an increase in public relations work, particularly since an Arab League office was to be opened in London.

Reception for Richtiger : Harold Miller was re-elected Chairman, S. Goldberg Political Secretary and P. S. Gourgey Hon. Secretary, while Mrs. Jean Miller was newly elected Vice-Chairman and Miss S. Morris Provincial Vice-Chairman.

A reception was later held for A. I. Richtiger, a former Chairman of Poale Zion, to celebrate his seventieth birthday.

JEWISH DAY SCHOOL'S GROUP TRIP TO ISRAEL

The Zionist Federation gave an official send-off to a group of children from the eleven-plus class of the Clapton Jewish Day School who left for a month in Israel this week.

Accompanied by their parents or guardians, the children, who are paying their own way, will spend a month studying at Israeli grammar schools, as well as visiting places of interest in Israel. On their return, they will act as hosts to a group of Israel schoolchildren visiting England.

This is the first time a group of this kind has been organised, but it is hoped that others will follow and a regular exchange scheme will be built up.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

PHOSPHATES WHEREVER YOU DIG

COMPANY'S BIG EXPANSION PROJECTS UNDER WAY

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

From Beersheba south to Elath the limestone hills which make up a great part of the landscape are full of phosphorus in varying proportions. Four deposits, each containing several hundred million tons of workable rock have so far been discovered.

At the moment, only the deposit at Oron, some thirty miles to the south of Beersheba, is being exploited. Its proved reserves of 18 million tons of rock phosphates and probable additional reserves of 100 million tons have been leased to the Negev Phosphates Company Ltd.

This Government-controlled company (900,000 of its shares are owned by the Government, while Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. own the other 100,000), which was set up in 1952, with a share capital of £1 million, has continued to grow. Investment in it has reached £15

million so far, including £11 million in loans from the Government.

Low export prices: Despite the fact that production has been rising, while costs have been falling, the Negev Phosphates Company has barely made ends meet during the last year or so, and before that accumulated losses totalled almost £1 million (£940,000). The company made a profit of £285,000 in 1959-60, but this was before loan interest had been deducted.

There are a variety of reasons for this state of affairs. The two main ones are that the company has so far been concentrating on the production of low-grade phosphates, for which world prices are low, and that overland transport costs and port costs at Elath and Haifa are high.

The first factor is being energetically tackled, and should soon be of relatively minor importance. In addition to the upgrading plant built by the company in 1953, a new plant using a different and more efficient process went into operation last year, with an annual output of 30,000 tons.

Transport charges high: A new calcination process developed by the company is expected to enable the upgrading of phosphoric rock to be raised considerably higher. A kiln to use the process and produce 20-30,000 tons of superior phosphates a year is under construction and a much bigger one is planned.

This second kiln will have an annual output of 200,000 tons, ten times as much as the one now being built, and the various plant and equipment for it are already on order in Federal Germany. These new production facilities should enable the price now received for phosphate exports—about £3 per ton—to be doubled.

The second problem—transport charges—is far less easy of satisfactory solution. At present, only about £7 of the average total £18 the company receives for a ton of phosphates is left to cover production and other costs. Some £11 is eaten up by transport costs and port charges.

Foreign investors interested: The completion of the new port of Ashdod will go some way towards reducing these



A FORTUNE IN THE HILLS
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costs, as will the extension of the railway from Beersheba to Dimona, half-way between Oron and the Negev capital. If the railway could be extended all the way to Oron, a measure for which the company has been pressing for some time, overland transport costs would be cut still further. The company is also campaigning for a cut in port charges, which it claims are much higher than the actual cost of handling its phosphates warrants.

The company has initiated various other projects which it hopes will attract foreign capital investment.

Some foreign capital has in fact already been attracted. A large American company has taken up one of the new projects, the plant for which will be owned equally by Negev Phosphates and a group of foreign investors.

Israelis retain control: Another planned expansion is in the soda ash field. £2,850,000 is to be invested in a plant producing 60,000 tons of soda ash a year. Several firms abroad have already shown an interest in the idea, and negotiations for partnership agreements are going on.

Keen as the company is on expanding its operations and attracting foreign capital, its policy is the same as that of the Ministry of Development in these matters—foreign participation is welcome, but only up to fifty per cent of the capital.

PHOSPHATES CONCESSION

The America Israel Phosphate Company, a subsidiary of the Albumina Supply Company of the U.S. has been granted a prospecting concession. It will soon start operations south of Oron in a search for new phosphate fields.

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BOOKS

THE OTHER DAYAN

THE PROMISED LAND, the Memoirs of Shmuel Dayan, edited by Yael Dayan, and translated from the Hebrew by Sidney Lightman; 170 pp., index; (*Routledge and Kegan Paul*) 25s.

This is a difficult book to describe. One hesitates to start on it. It looks like a record of a do-gooder, and then one begins to read and just goes on. It is a compelling book because it produces continuously new vistas. It is like climbing a mountain; whenever you come over the brow of the hill, there is yet another hill before the peak.

For this was the life of the pioneers. Grandfather Dayan, who retired only a year two two ago from active politics, narrates the story in that dry, pointed, telling manner that was peculiar to his generation. It had wit and insight and the sabra has never really recaptured it.

It comes over extremely well in Lightman's translation. He seems to have recaptured the spirit as well as the content of the pioneer language which was at once so much more economical and descriptive than that of the later generation. It was also unencumbered by the philosophising and complex self-investigation of those who followed. To Shmuel Dayan and his companions life was straightforward and therefore uncomplicated. But this did not mean that they did not have to overcome many difficult personal and political problems.

His grand-daughter contributes a perceptive and modest introduction which shows much understanding for the part her grandfather's generation played in the evolution that led to the establishment of the State. But she seemed to have misjudged the remaining interest in these memoirs and she has wielded the editorial pruning knife with a ruthlessness which makes the reader wish at times that she had been more tolerant and given him a little more detail.

But that is probably a preferable fault to the other which leaves the reader much too often with far too much to digest. As it stands, it is a model of a book, delightful for those who can appreciate it, and one which the younger generation of Jews, no matter where they live, should be encouraged to discover for themselves.

Peter Gaunt

HERZLIANA

A HERZL READER, compiled by Benjamin Jaffe; 201 pp., maps, bibliography, index; (*Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency*) N.P.

Intended as a primer of background material on Herzl and Zionism for youth movements, this "reader" can be read with value by anyone insecure in his Zionist knowledge and seeking a simple introduction not only to the life and thought of Herzl but also to such early Jewish and Gentile "Zionists" as Kalischer, Hess and Benedetto Musolino. It must, however, be faulted for the unfortunate attempt to link some of Herzl's visions of the Jewish State with the realities of present-day Israel. The strain of discovering similarities has

resulted in an embarrassing pretentiousness. Why cannot compilers leave well alone; surely Herzl needs no padding.

FOR THE SPECIALIST

LATE SUMMER FRUIT, by Isaac Lewin; 174 pp.; (*Bloch, New York*) \$3.00.

Dr. Lewin, who is Professor of History at Yeshiva University, New York, is well known as an Orthodox spokesman. He is a non-governmental representative of Agudas Israel to UNESCO, and has addressed that body on a variety of topics. His essays in this volume deal with a number of subjects ranging from "Religious Judaism in Independent Poland" to "Human Rights and the Protection of Shehitah." This is a book for the specialist.

SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE LIMITED

Extract from the Review of the Report and Accounts for the year 1960 by the Chairman, Mr. T. D. Barclay

Reporting on the combined results of Sun Insurance Office Limited and Alliance Assurance Company Ltd.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

	1960	1959
Premiums	£19,294,667	£18,791,081
Claims	£9,253,418	£8,677,220
Surplus	£1,427,165	£1,814,080

The increase in the premiums has come from most parts of the world where we operate and would have been much greater but for a reduction in the Sun's fire income from the United States where a considerable amount of business that has proved unremunerative has been discontinued.

The claims show a marked increase with the result that the total surplus available from these Accounts for transfer to the Profit and Loss Accounts is reduced by some £387,000. One of the main causes of this rather disappointing result has been what I might call weather damage, i.e. floods and windstorms. These catastrophes affect large tracts of country causing thousands of claims, mostly relatively small, but in total coming to a very large figure. Insurance against these perils has become very general and this is bound to lead from time to time to considerable fluctuation in the results of our Companies' Fire Departments.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

	1960	1959
Premiums	£22,553,364	£21,629,186
Claims	£12,765,075	£12,107,728
Surplus	£1,254,080	£1,245,399

The growth of the Companies' business in this Department, which covers a wide variety of perils, has been considerable resulting in an increase in premium income of over £900,000.

The major class of business coming into this Account and producing nearly 50 per cent of the premiums is Motor insurance which, as you know, has been a most difficult class to undertake profitably. The combined results of the two Companies for this class of business resulted in a loss, entirely due to unfavourable experience in the United States, but I am glad to say that at home the two Companies together succeeded in making a profit. This is a tribute to the very careful underwriting policy adopted by both Companies for there is much evidence that the incidence and cost of road accidents continues to increase.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

	1960	1959
Premiums	£3,624,290	£3,654,309
Fund at end of the year	£5,933,065	£5,575,222
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account	£166,822	£1,645,000

The premium income of the two Companies in this Department shows a slight reduction as compared with 1959 but, as you will see, the transfer to the Profit and Loss Account has increased.

The cargo side of the market remains highly compe-

titive and after losses from perils of the sea have been provided for, there is little, if any, balance of premium left to cover extraneous claims such as theft and pilferage which remain at a high level almost throughout the world.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

	1960	1959
Net new sums assured	£20,925,293	£18,632,138
Premium income thereon	£455,748	£424,706
Total life premium income	£3,368,415	£3,270,064
Total annuity considerations	£1,650,570	£1,291,235
Claims by death	£917,623	£669,316

Life and Annuity Funds at end of year

	£44,082,598	£40,929,398
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The Sun Insurance Office does not transact Life business and the results shown here relate to the Alliance Life Department only. New business continued to expand satisfactorily but at a rather slower rate than in the previous two years. Progress in the latter part of the year was noticeably slowed down by the re-imposition of credit restriction which affected the amount of business received from our important Building Society connections.

The gross income yield on the Fund showed an apparent decline from 5.12.6 per cent to 5.10.2 per cent. This is, however, entirely due to the fact that the past practice of accruing estimated dividends on equity investments has been discontinued. This is, of course, a non-recurring accounting matter; no actual loss of income is involved and, in fact, if the change had not been made the yield would have again shown a substantial increase.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Underwriting profits total £2,848,067, this is a reduction of approximately £200,000 as compared with a year ago and arose almost entirely from the less favourable experience in the Fire Department.

The investment income credited to the Profit and Loss Accounts of the two Companies is increased by £331,213 to a total for the year of £3,160,063. This continued growth in our investment income, which is a satisfactory feature, has contributed to the increased net profit of the two Operating Companies.

The provision for taxation is on this occasion somewhat lower than usual and after making full provision for this and for contributions to Pension and Widows and Orphans Funds, the final profit of the two Operating Companies amounts to £2,862,967 as compared with £2,724,733 in the previous year. In the light of this increased profit and of the steady expansion in the investment income, the Operating Companies have increased their dividends payable to the Holding Company, in the case of the Sun from 10/6d per share, less income tax, to 11/3d and, in the case of the Alliance, from 5/-d per share, less income tax, to 5/4d. This has enabled Sun Alliance to declare a dividend of 2/8d per share, less income tax, for the year compared with the equivalent of 2/6d in the previous year; an interim dividend of 1/-d having already been paid the balance of 1/8d per share, less income tax, will be payable in July next.

At the great festivals of the year- SHAVUOS



SHAVUOS—a festival of joy and thanksgiving. The time when homes are gaily decorated with flowers and plants to commemorate the harvest festival. But Shavuos is also observed as the birthday of the Torah. And because the beauty of the Torah has been compared with the goodness of milk and the sweetness of honey, it is the custom to eat dairy dishes on this great day. A particular favourite is cheese cake. This Shavuos, why not make one for your family?

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WITH THE SANCTION OF THE BETH DIN

Here's the recipe for CHEESE CAKE

Roll out 8 oz. of short or biscuit crust pastry and line a greased tin with it. Shape it well into the bottom and sides of the tin and prick with a fork.

FILLING:

12 oz. curd cheese · 2 level tablespoons plain flour · 2 tablespoons cream or top of milk · 2 eggs · 3 oz. castor sugar (3 rounded tablespoons) 1 oz. Tomor margarine (melted) Grated lemon rind · Crushed rusk crumbs.

Sieve the cheese, add the sieved flour and cream. Separate the yolks from whites of eggs. Beat the yolks lightly with the sugar, add the melted Tomor, then mix with the cheese mixture. Add the grated lemon rind and finally fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Fill the pastry case with the cheese mixture and sprinkle with crushed rusk crumbs. Bake for 10 minutes in a pre-heated fairly hot oven (Regulo Mark 6: 400°F.) on the middle shelf and for a further 20-25 minutes in a moderate oven (Regulo Mark 4: 360°F.) until the Filling is firm. Cut into slices.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, May 25

ILFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY. Farewell to local group for Tour of Israel. 22 Holcome Rd., Ilford, (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lancet). 8.45 p.m.
BARCAI Z.S. "Planning for the Future—A Report of the Actions Committee." Speakers: Harold Miller and I. Nathani. Mr. Maurice Cohen in the Chair. Ohel Shem Synagogue, 263 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10. 8.15 p.m.

SITUATION VACANT

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ENGLISH BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri. 19th May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.30 Sabbath Programme. 9.45 News headlines.

Sat. 20th May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 The Festival of Shavuot. The Book of Ruth. 9.45 News headlines.

Sun. 21st May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Heritage: The Festival of Shavuot. 9.40 In the Jewish World. 9.44 News headlines.

Mon. 22nd May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 News-reel (including Report on the Eichmann Trial). 9.35 Music: A Girl and a Son. 9.44 News headlines.

Tues. 2nd May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Commentary. 9.30 Eichmann Trial Report. 9.35 From East to West: Personal Greetings and Record Requests. 9.44 News headlines.

Wed. 24th May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Eichmann Trial Report. 9.30 Away at School. 9.44 News headlines.

Thurs. 25th May: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.30 Musical Interlude. 9.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman. 9.44 News headlines.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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INVESTMENT PAYS OFF

SHEFFIELD HEARS ABOUT ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Some insight into the way gift funds for Israel brighten the whole investment picture was given by the Hon. Edwin Samuel, C.M.G., when he addressed a community dinner held in association with Sheffield's J.P.A. launching last week. Mr. Samuel was sharing the platform with Mrs. Rachel Hubner.

It was because of the great stress laid over the years on industry and agriculture, Mr. Samuel said, that new possibilities for successful investment had been created. Although the major responsibility for the national sector of the economy was of course being carried by such public institutions as the government, Jewish Agency, the Histadrut and municipalities, conditions were now ripe for private investors to move in.

Those independent overseas companies which had assumed commitments in Israel during the past few years were now seeing their investments pay off. They were encouraging others to join them and as a result the gross national product increased enormously from year to year.

Mrs. Hubner's concern was with the investment of people rather than money. She did not think the Jewish world really understood what was entailed in the transformation of an unskilled immigrant into a useful citizen of the State.

An appeal was conducted by S. W. Gold and this resulted in a Sheffield contribution of £9,000.

Earlier, chairman Cyril Cantor paid tribute to Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, a husband-and-wife team who had previously led Zionist efforts in Sheffield, and presented them with a Golden Book Certificate. The president of the Hebrew Congregation, B. Miller, thanked all those concerned in making the event a success.

CRICKLEWOOD REACHES £5,000 MARK

Consequent upon the reception which took place at Cricklewood Synagogue Hall last week, with Wilfred Goldberg in the Chair, this community's J.P.A. figure now stands at £5,000. This well-attended gathering had Rabbi M. Landy as principal speakers with S. H. Landau to support him.

IMMIGRATION RISING

"SITUATION CRITICAL" —SHARETT

Sharply-increased immigration to Israel in recent months is one of the factors which has caused an "extremely critical situation" for the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, states Moshe Sharett, the newly-elected chairman of the Agency, in a cabled message to the American fund-raising leadership.

Mr. Sharett, former Prime Minister of Israel, said that an influx of 3,400 immigrants in April and an anticipated 4,000 in May required efforts "to step up immediate cash remittance to maximum extent possible".

"Spring has sharply aggravated our problem", the cable goes on. "We had budgeted for a maximum monthly immigration of 2,500. But with the increasing flow from Europe we now expect over 4,000 in May. At the same time the needs of farm settlements for additional equipment and services are most acute".

CANVASSING DRIVE NOW WELL UNDER WAY

Encouraged by the results of their recent canvassing fortnight, whereby they increased their district's total by more than £5,000, Finchley's officers are to undertake a further week of canvassing from Sunday to Sunday, June 4-11.

Southend leader I. Freedman has promised the J.P.A. administrative committee, on behalf of his community, that

JANUS COHEN IN EDINBURGH

The city of Edinburgh received a surprise visit from Janus Cohen, a vice-president of the Zionist Federation, when he attended the J.P.A. campaign gathering there. Mr. Cohen had, at very short notice, substituted for Mrs. Rachel Hubner who had been taken ill. Harold Oppenheim was in the chair.

In speaking of the development of Israel since the achievement of independence 13 years ago, he referred to the bonds that linked Israel's citizens with Jewish communities throughout the world.

Close association was essential, he declared, since Israel's unfriendly neighbours were still planning Israel's destruction. Border vigilance had to be maintained and there was no justification for relaxing the tension. Future problems which might well affect the destiny of Jewry as a whole as well as Israel herself, had to be anticipated.

S. W. Gold, J.P.A. provincial director, conducted the appeal, as a result of which £2,500 was raised. Jack Levinson proposed a vote of thanks.

canvassing will take place every Sunday in Southend until the town's target is reached. Glasgow is among the centres planning full-scale door-to-door drive this month.

Hampstead's recent canvassing effort resulted in new contributions totalling £700. In Golders Green, the figure so far reported is £600.



Reporting back at Hendon during the recent canvassing fortnight for J.P.A. in this district, which brought in almost £1,700.

JPA - JNF NEWS

YOUTH WEEK

Youth Week, timed by the Younger J.N.F. Commissions to coincide with Israel's celebration of independence, produced many new tree inscriptions for the forest to line the "Highway of Youth" on Mount Meron.

Melvyn Gilmont, national tree officer, tells us that so far £1,000 has been raised, though many Commissions have still to fulfil their targets. Youth Week is also a publicity and recruitment operation, the benefits of which will take time to reveal themselves.

Trevor Chinn, national chairman, has confessed to disappointment at the financial result so far. "This may have been due to the commitments that have compelled some groups to postpone their tree-selling drives," he said.

New Commissions in Manchester and other provincial centres have made a good start, and were recently visited by S. Lowensohn, national secretary. We are informed that the entire Sheffield executive are to participate in this year's Younger J.N.F. tour of Israel.

Adullam: Last week's annual general meeting of this group, whose members reside in Wembley and Kingsbury, had Trevor Chinn and S. Lowensohn as guest speakers. The year's officers are: chairman, John Goodman; vice-chairman, Marilyn Donn; treasurer, Michael Greenwood; publicity, cultural and information officer, Wendy Don; secretary, June Phillips; executive members, Melvyn Gilmont and Philip Golinsky.

GILLIS IN KINGSBURY

Bernard Gillis, Q.C., has addressed the first drawing-room meeting of Kingsbury's J.P.A. campaign, which took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Newton and with Louis Domb presiding.

The gathering heard a characteristically vivid analysis by the speaker on the new richness injected into Jewish life everywhere through the existence of Israel. He was thanked by Geoffrey Stalbow.

This locality combines its J.P.A. work with its J.N.F. efforts. It has just raised £1,600 through its annual dinner, and hopes to increase this figure enormously through J.P.A. activity.

LIVERPOOL EVENTS

The Liverpool functions committee held their Barmitzvah Year weekend party at the Palm Court Hotel, Blackpool, recently, and 80 well-satisfied guests returned home having contributed £650 for J.N.F. projects.

Sabbath services were not neglected and the officiants were B. Rosenblatt, A. Tearle, L. H. Harris, A. Myerson and H. Berman. A popular feature of the weekend, arranged by S. Applebaum, was a dinner with cabaret.

Another successful event organised by this group was a social evening in the form of a dinner at the home of Mrs. Esther Barnett, when nearly £400 was raised. B. Solomons was in charge of arrangements and M. Max was the treasurer.

ROAD BUILDERS



Pictured above is Samuel Mason, former chairman of the new Manchester Jewish Sportsmen's committee, standing on the road being constructed in Israel at a cost of £50,000 sterling as a result of this committee's activities.

Mr. Mason was touring Israel to take a look at Manchester's many projects there in company with Phil Orchant, newly-elected chairman of the Sportsmen's committee.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Timothy Brian Russell Miller on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller and Mr. Ralph Glick; Richard Elliott Porte on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Porte; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Walters on the occasion of their Golden Wedding anniversary by the South East London District Synagogue; Grahame John Gordon on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gordon; Nicholas Mark Brill on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. Brill; Philip Michael Blair on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Blair; Mr. Harry Shine, Executive Director of the J.P.A. on the occasion of his 65th birthday by the President, Honorary Officers and Staff of the J.N.F.; Victor Ian Cohen on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Hendon J.N.F. Commission; in memory of their brother and sister David and Eva Podro by Solomon and Chanah Podro; Harvey Bennett on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett; in memory of Mrs. Betsy Falk by all her grandchildren; Sybil Riva and Lionel Reiss on the occasion of the barmitzvah of their son John Lloyd by the J.N.F. Jubilee Fellowship.



American J.N.F. workers, mostly from the Los Angeles district, shown with British colleagues during a stop-over in London on their way home from Israel. Fred Kahn, West Coast J.N.F. director, led the group and is seen in this picture with fellow-tourists and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Birn and E. R. T. Schaerf. Photograph was taken at a reception given by the London administrative committee.

J P A - J N F NEWS

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

NORTH: Mr. H. Offenbach, 4 Willow Way, N.3, £68.0. Mr. L. Zilberkweit, 33 Kingsley Way, London, N.2, £62.8. Mr. S. Fisher, 3 Chalgrove Gardens, N.3, £60.0. Mr. I. Gottlieb, 99 Brim Hill, N.2, £52.0. Mr. M. Gershon, 3 Crooked Usage, N.3, £40.0. Mrs. E. Woodman, 33 Norrice Lea, N.2, £31.4. Mrs. M. Brickman, 57 Brim Hill, N.2, £31.4. Mr. G. Kaye, 5 Harford Walk, N.2, £31.3. Mrs. Marcus, 1 Chalgrove Gardens, N.3, £31.0. Mr. A. Krammer, 27 Norrice Lea, N.2, £34.6. Mrs. Shoot, 8 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £30.0. Mrs. M. Brody, 26 Cluon Mount, N.2, £25.7. Mr. J. Loeb, 36 Lyttleton Road, N.2, £25.0. Mr. S. H. Shulevitch, 10 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Rd., N.2, £24.0. Mrs. Cohen, 41 Norrice Lea, £23.1. Mrs. Sassoon, 25 Chessington Avenue, N.3, £21.0. Mr. Bluestone, 40 Chessington Avenue, N.3, £20.0. Mr. & Mrs. Witton, 95, Hendon Lane, N.3, £20.0. Mrs. E. Kreditor, 79 Gordon Road, N.3, £20.0.

E. LONDON: Mr. Gasson, 4 Barnett House, E.1, £31.0. Messrs. Be Be Products, 6 Commercial Street, E.1, £21.9. Mr. A. Glick, 12 Tyne Street, E.1, £21.0. Dr. S. Chazan, 37 Townbee Street, E.1, £28.0. Mr. L. D. Serks, 1 Goulton Road, E.5, £27.0. Mr. H. Cohen, 57 Whitechapel High Street, E.1, £22.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. Miller, 95 Greenfield Gdns., N.W.2, £91.3. Mrs. Stekel, 46 Green Walk, N.W.4, £51.6. Mrs. Konig, 85 Rossmore Court, Park Road, N.W.1, £31.9. Freedex Ltd., Freedex House, Ryland Road, N.W.5, £31.0. Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Nicholls, 155 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £31.0. Mr. D. Kaye, 6 Green Lane, N.W.4, £33.0. Mr. Black, 44 Green Lane, N.W.4, £30.0. Mr. Berney, 122 Euston Road, N.W.1, £30.0. Mr. H. Lauber, 21 Vincent Court, Bell Lane, N.W.4, £21.4. Mr. L. L. Roth, 54 Lyndale Avenue, N.W.2, £21.4. Mr. M. Essex, 128 Finchley Lane, N.W.4, £21.3. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph, 16 Connaught Drive, N.W.11, £21.0. Mrs. Shorn, 58 Berkeley Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £28.6. Mr. B. Segal, 124 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £28.6. Mr. Epstein, 7 Green Walk, N.W.4, £25.0. Mr. J. Lyon, 172 Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1, £24.6. Mr. J. M. Wiseman, 46 Farm Avenue, N.W.2, £23.9. Mrs. Widawsky, 133 Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.1, £22.6. Mr. D. Collier, 138 The White House, Albany Street, N.W.1, £22.0. Mr. White, 107 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £22.0. Erna Kramer, 44

Pattison Road, N.W.2, £21.2. Mr. S. Wachsmann, 21 Green Walk, N.W.4, £20.0. Mr. S. Margulies, 10 Southbourne Crescent, N.W.4, £20.0. Mr. A. C. Lichtig, 34 Southbourne Crescent, N.W.4, £20.0. Mr. J. Sheinman, 51 Berkely Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £20.0. Messrs James Hopkins Ltd., 95 Kentish Town Road, N.W.1, £20.0. Mr. H. Tischler, 16 Beaufort Drive, N.W.11, £20.0.

LEEDS: B. & H. Kahan, 12 Garment Road, £55.0. Mrs. E. Goldman, 28 Newton Park View, £31.0. B. Burton, 7 Park Villas, £33.0. Mr. & Mrs. Cravitz & Son, 5 Abbott Road, £32.6. Mr. S. Cohen, 72 Spencer Place, £21.7. Mrs. M. Arion, 10 Halcyon Hills, 17, £21.2. D. Arion, 10 Halcyon Hills, 17, £21.2. B. Blackstone, 124 Talbot Road, 8, £21.2. Dr. A. Baker, 4 Broomhill Cres., 17, £21.2. Jack Brightbart, 19 Sandhill Drive, 17, £21.0. Jules Brightbart, 34 Sandhill Oval, 17, £21.2. G. I. Bennett, 16 Brandon Grove, 7, £21.2. S. Black "Rydal" Lakeland Cres., 17, £21.2. J. Bloomberg, 1 Broomhill Cres., 17, £21.2. S. Bailey, 17 Albion Place, 1, £21.2. I. Bartfield, 44 Sandhill Cres., 17, £21.2. S. Bartfield, 10 Butts Court, 1, £21.2. M. Barnett, 189 Street Lane, 8, £21.2. Dr. H. B. Brown, 14 Primley Park Road, 17, £21.2. Mr. R. Bailey, 208 Street Lane, 8, £21.2. D. Brown, 7 Primley Park Avenue, L. Brown, 131 Alwoodley Lane, 17, £21.2. H. Baker, 15 Seacroft Ring Road, 14, £21.2. C. Baker, 621 Stonegate Road, 17, £21.2. Miss L. Cohen, 381 Street Lane, 17, £21.2. H. N. Carlan, 6 Wigton Grove, 17, £21.2. A. I. Cohen, 367 Street Lane, 17, £21.2. W. Cohen, 4 Brunswick Street, 2, £21.2. R. Dyson, 4 Belvedere Road, 17, £21.2. J. H. Davis, 22 Alwoodley Lane, 17, £21.2. H. Frieze, 519 Street Lane, 17, £21.2. Dr. I. A. Feldman, 225 Chapeltown Road, 7, £21.2. H. Fearnley, 16 Alwoodley Lane, 17, £21.2. J. Glick, 443 Street Lane, 17, £21.2. J. Goldberg, 443 Street Lane, 17, £21.2. H. Glick, 639 Scott Hall Road, 17, £21.2. Dr. L. Glick, "Fernside" Stafford Avenue, Halifax, £21.2. J. Harris, 181 Alwoodley Lane, 17, £21.2. L. Harris, 40 Sandhill Oval, 17, £21.2. Mrs. B. E. Hyman, c/o Baker & Hyman, 13 Portland Cres., 2, £21.2. Mr. L. Hyman, Marshwood, Alwoodley Lane, 17, £21.2. B. Hirst, 234 Harrogate Road, 17, £21.2. E. Jackson, 6 Sandhill Grove, 17, £21.2. K. Kilstock, 16 Falkland Mount, 17, £21.2. M. Lyttleton, 3 King Lane, 17, £21.2. Mrs. N. Levy, 170 Street Lane, 8, £21.2. V. Levison, 2 Moorland Gardens, 17, £21.2. M. Malin, 15 Belvedere Road, 17, £21.2. Dr. H. L.

Price, 11 West Park Place, 8, £21.2. Mick Phillips, 23 Moorland Drive, 17, £21.2. D. Porton, 48 Talbot Road, 17, £21.2. J. Shooman, 42 Kings Mount, 17, £21.2. H. Sender, 12 Hodgson Cres., 17, £21.2. J. Senior, 26 Moorland Drive, 17, £21.2. S. Senior, 209 Harrogate Road, 17, £21.2. C. Shapero, 17 Sandhill Lane, 17, £21.2. R. Sinclair, 182 Street Lane, 8, £21.2. H. Saffier, Thornton Chambers, 57 The Headrow, 1, £21.2. W. Tarr, 1 Belvedere View, 17, £21.2. L. Vyner, 85 Talbot Avenue, 17, £21.2. J. Vure, 455 Street Lane, 17, £21.2. M. Wineberg, 5 Southfield Drive, 17, £21.2. M. Wolff, "Wentworth", 13 Park Lane, 8, £21.2. Mrs. N. Wigoder, 20 Woodbourne Avenue, 17, £21.2. Eli Ziff, J.P., 121 Alwoodley Lane, 17, £21.2. Mr. I. Shiffer, Newlands House, Wistow, Nr. Selby, £2-10.0. Mr. Moss Miller, 15 Benson Street, 7, £28.0. Mr. & Mrs. Abba Rivlin, 211a Harrogate Road, 17, £20.0.

HULL: Mr. Rosenston, 12 Patterdale Road, £51.3. K. March, 125 Elkington Road, £21.1.0. K. Klarick, 270 Pickering Road, £25.3. L. Bennett, 424 Beverley Road, £25.0.

NOTTINGHAM: Mr. J. Knobil, 38 Premier Road, £81.2.

GLASGOW: Dr. S. Kaplan, 21 Cardonald Gdns., S.W.2, £36.6. Mr. L. Shenkin, 40 Tinto Road, S.3, £22.0. Mr. S. Bercott, 55 Argyle Arcade, C.1, £22.0.

READING: Mrs. Cohen, 43 De Beaulieu Road, £31.3.

DUBLIN: Prof. M. L. Abrahamson, 140 Merrion Road, £111.6. Mr. S. B. Levy, 50 Clifton Gardens, Midvale, £72.6. Mr. I. Milofsky, 101 Crannagh Park, £64.3. Mr. H. Seligman, 3 Shrewsbury Road, £60.0. Mr. M. S. Newman, 130 Leinster Road, £41.6. Mr. H. Wine, 37 Lr. Dodder Road, £42.8. Mrs. R. Elliman, 43 Fortfield Road, £40.0. Mr. I. Freedman, 103 Templeogue Road, £40.0. Mr. E. Garcia, Wicklow Street, £31.4. Dr. C. Watson, 6 Bushy Park Gardens, £31.1.0. Mr. A. Burns, 43 Victoria Street, £37.6. Mr. S. Lovitch, 17 Tudor Road, £37.0. Mr. J. Y. Marcus, 60 Hannaville Park, £30.0. Mr. A. Josephson, 20 Crannagh Park, £21.5.0. Mr. R. Borchardt, 15 Green Park, £21.2. Mrs. M. Ellis, Rosario, Temple Gardens, £21.2. Mr. M. Spivack, 103 Terenure Road West, £25.0. Mr. H. A. Leon, 1 Richview Park, £22.0. Miss J. Newman, 16 Ashdale Rd., £21.0. Mr. P. Bloch, 16 Ashdale Rd., £20.0. Dr. E. Eppel, "Lakelands," Templeogue Road, £20.0. Mr. J. Ross, 1 Ardagh Road, £20.0.

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